

LEAD A GREAT CAUSE.

GENERALS OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT.

Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Society, still laboring at his desk—John Willis Baer and William Shaw and their work.

(Boston Letter.) It is with a Christian Endeavor society or union as with one of those Mexican jumping beans—it moves because there is something in it. Whenever we see a Christian Endeavor society or a Christian Endeavor union especially active and aggressive, we immediately begin to look for the individual member at the bottom of it all.

These words were spoken to me a short time ago by John Willis Baer, general secretary of the Christian Endeavor society. He referred to the work in a particular portion of the country, and never imagined that I was making the application to himself.

But it is true that the great Christian Endeavor cause, which has now penetrated to every country in the world, with the possible exception of six, has extended so widely and so rapidly largely because there have been the right men at the head of it—men who cherished the interests of the Kingdom more than the interests of self, men of humility and of foresight, men with perception enough to realize the dangers of the organization, and with will power enough to keep it clear of them.

Such are the three officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; and William Shaw, treasurer. The lives of men so signally blessed, and who are known to so many people the world over, cannot be without interest to the public.

Dr. Clark, in whose consecrated brain the Christian Endeavor movement had its origin, is still in the early prime of life. He was born Sept. 12, 1851, in Aylmer, Quebec, his parents being of New England origin. While his father, who was a civil engineer, was ministering to emigrants suffering from cholera, in the year 1853, he himself was afflicted by the contagion and fell a victim to the disease. Dr. Clark's mother, who was a very Dorcas in good works, and from whom he received much of his sterling Christian character as well as his literary ability, passed away when the boy was seven years of age.

He was then adopted by an uncle, the Rev. E. W. Clark, of Auburndale, Mass. Here and in Claremont, N. H., he spent his early life. Dr. Clark graduated from Kimball Union Academy in 1869 and from Dartmouth College in 1873. Three years in Andover Seminary made him a full-blown clergyman, and he immediately took charge of the Williston Church, Portland, Me., which has become historic as the birthplace of Christian Endeavor.

A four years' pastorate over this congregation made him to feel the special needs of the young people, and the Christian Endeavor society resulted, on Feb. 2, 1881. In 1887 Dr. Clark, who had meantime accepted the pastorate of Phillips Church, South Boston, was called to surrender his ministerial duties, and take up the position of editor-in-chief of The Golden Rule, the official organ of the Christian Endeavor societies. At this time also he was made president of the United



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK. Society, a position which, although it requires a great deal of his time and energy, yet makes him no financial recompense.

The work of the founder of the movement in propagating Christian Endeavor is well known to all the world. He has traveled in every state and territory in the United States, has toured Canada and the British provinces, and has made several trips abroad, in one journey completely circling the globe.

His pen has been as active as his tongue in the work of Christian Endeavor, as would be natural in a man who, before his discovery of Christian Endeavor, had no little reputation as a writer. In addition to his Christian Endeavor writings, Dr. Clark has chronicled his travels in a book, "Our Trip Around the World," and has recently prepared another book on "The Origin and History of Christian Endeavor in All Lands."

The whole world honors Dr. Clark as the founder and chief promoter of the Christian Endeavor society, but his personal friends honor him still more for his unflinching Christian character, his remarkable modesty and simplicity of spirit. Success has not all turned his head, and he is still the same unassuming man that he has always been—a typical example of a Christian Endeavorer.

One of the other prime factors in the growth of the Christian Endeavor movement has been its general secretary, John Willis Baer, who has brought to the cause of Christian Endeavor, all the foresight, ability, and enthusiasm of a successful man of the world. The zeal of Mr. Baer has had an untold influence in molding the work and character of tens of thousands of young people throughout the world and other lands. Mr. Baer is an energetic and as disorganizing as a wide-awake and successful Boston business man is expected to be, but in addition to this he has all the earnestness and faithfulness of a true Christian Endeavorer.

He was called to the secretaryship of the society from his business life in Minneapolis in the year 1880, and was first presented to the public at the St. Louis convention, in June of the same year. He immediately won the hearts of all Endeavorers, and has ever since wielded an untold power in the extension of the Christian Endeavor cause.

Mr. Baer is yet a young man, having been born on March 2, 1861, on a farm near Rochester, Minn. The first eighteen years of his life was spent in Cleveland, Ohio. For two years he was engaged in the newspaper business in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and for five years afterward held a responsible position with the Van Dusen Elevator company, Minneapolis. Since his call to Christian Endeavor work, Mr. Baer's face and commanding figure have become familiar to Endeavorers in all parts of the land. He is a remarkably magnetic speaker, and is always one of the most attractive fea-



WILLIAM SHAW. tures of the annual Christian Endeavor conventions. Although Mr. Baer's health is none of the best, and he is therefore obliged to limit his platform work, yet he accomplishes an immense amount of labor for the cause. Being of a pre-eminently spiritual nature, the evangelistic side of the work has very strongly appealed to him, and this spirit, plus his personality, has been manifest in all the conventions with which he has had to do.

The third in this trio of leaders is he whom one of the trustees has facetiously called "the disciple who carries the bag," although the only fact that gives him a right to that character is that he is treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The work of Mr. Shaw peculiarly throws him into contact with all the business interests and secular affairs of the great organization; yet in spite of this he maintains as his most prominent characteristic a strong spiritual character. In the early days of Christian Endeavor, before it had become the world-renowned movement that it now is, we read of Mr. Shaw as discussing "The Devotional Side of Our Work" in one of the first conventions. It is largely due to his ceaseless watchfulness and business ability that the United Society, through its publishing department, is able to conduct its great business without receiving any contributions or levying a cent of dues upon the societies. Mr. Shaw is a familiar figure at all the conventions, and his resonant voice, coupled with his quick wit, brightly proclaims the power of the young Christian business man.

Mr. Shaw was born Feb. 14, 1869, at Ballardville, Mass., where his home now is. Before coming to his position with the United Society he was engaged in business in Boston.

When one glances at the lives of these three men, who, under God, have been the actuating force in the Christian Endeavor Society, he almost ceases to wonder at the phenomenal progress of the movement.

Now let's hear from Ohio. The same man was elected in Williamsburg, Maine, the other day, without any opposition, to seven different offices.—Ex.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The latest departure of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. is the inauguration of an annual sermon to be preached on the first Lord's day in May.

As a result of the action of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the Porte has ordered that the enforced conversion of Christians to Islamism, at Biredjik, be stopped.

Miss Jessie R. Ackerman, who was sent around the world by the W. C. T. U., has returned to America. She will deliver a series of addresses on the duty of the Christians of this country to the heathen.

At the Presbyterian general assembly held at Saratoga, New York, the Rev. Dr. John Lindsay Withrow was chosen moderator. For a number of years he was pastor of the old, historic Park street church in Boston.

The centennial anniversary of Congregationalism west of the Allegheny mountains was fittingly honored by large meetings at Marietta, Ohio. The meetings were held in the old First Congregational church, built in 1807, and still used for church purposes.

BLOOD CURDLING ISN'T IT.

Oath Eaten by Peaceful Enthusiast When They Are Not Wicked.

When the country about Fort Jervis, N. Y., was excited about the Snyder poisoning case the other day a farm boy, leather-tipped, chap went into Goshen to buy some things "for the store," says the New York Herald. The clerk was discussing the tragedy with another customer and gave a most exaggerated account of the case, winding up with the remark:

"And they say she looks like Mrs. Halliday who killed her husband over to the foot of the Shawangunk mountains."

The lean chap was from "over Shawangunk way" himself, and he understood the comparison. He listened, open-mouthed, and then, snapping his lips together, he exclaimed suddenly:

"By-ginger—spruce!"

It may look very simple, but to hear the expression in peaceful Goshen with that lean chap's emphasis is enough to give a man a turn. Upon inquiry I learned that the oath, or whatever you may choose to call it, is a popular one in the country about there, being the proper thing to say under most circumstances. It emphasized properly.

Thus by getting the pressure upon the proper word or the proper syllable of the proper word a man can express joy, sorrow, amazement, anger, disdain, irony and so on.

It is history in Goshen, for instance, that when Case Salome was chosen constable he picked up his ears and exclaimed, "By-ginger—spruce!" with the force on the "ginger," and that when Meek McLeod's Mary accepted Zed Tompkins he cracked his heels together and said the same thing, the emphasis increasing right up to "spruce" and hanging on there till Zed lost his breath.

Perhaps I cannot illustrate better the popularity and force of this expression than to relate that when a stereopticon went to Goshen a short time ago and gave a show "up in the hall" each picture was greeted by a united "By-ginger—spruce" from every man, woman and child present, the showman having elicited an outburst of delight and amazement unequalled there since "Silly Bill" Askin got some money from an uncle out west and treated every one to an oyster supper.

THE "INDEPENDENT THEATER."

Devoted to the True Interests of the Drama—in Russia.

The organization of the Free theater was a notable event in our dramatic life, says Novoye Vremya (St. Petersburg). Early last year the first attempts were made to produce literary and artistic plays, and, although there was no regular company, the degree of success attained was gratifying. Among the plays produced were "Henry IV." and other Shakespearean dramas, Gerhardt Hauptmann's "Hannele" followed and had to be given thirteen times, the audience being large and enthusiastic. Encouraged by this sign of public favor, the managers leased a theater, organized a regular company and inaugurated a series of remarkable productions of Russian plays, new and old, Tolstoy's "Power of Darkness" was given, and this alone was a great service to art as well as literature. The play was discussed widely and thoroughly and created a sensation. The Free theater also secured special permission of the local authorities to produce a play by Potekhin. It is safe to say that neither of these plays would ever have been staged by private managers. A number of great foreign plays followed—by Ibsen, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, Victor Hugo and others. In all seventy-two performances were given, and the average receipts were 802 rubles (said to be unusually large for Russia). Considering the great financial and artistic obstacles which the movers in this enterprise had to overcome, the record of the first year is excellent. The public willingly patronized the Free theater, and at all events there remains the fact that a new private theater has been established which subordinates all considerations to the true interests of literature and the drama.

State Rivalry in Ex-Governors.

The death of ex-Gov. Robinson of Chicago leaves Massachusetts with only five ex-governors living. Connecticut can do better than that. She has seven to show in ex-governors Hawley, Ingersoll, Andrews, Harrison, Waller, Lunsbury and Bulkeley, and they will average up quite as well as those of the Bay state in point of ability and character also.—New Haven (Conn.) News.

Creme-de-Menthe.

He looked not upon the wine when it was red, But with an eye on creme-de-menthe was often seen; And this because he'd always heard it said That above the red old Ireland puts the green. —Philadelphia North American.

Never.

Cunliffe—"Did Roarer ever realize any of his political ambitions?" "No, nor follow; he never got any higher than the position of a favorite son."—Philadelphia North American.

Somewhere.

"Don't you know it is wrong to fish here on private grounds?" "Well, sir, the line must be drawn somewhere."—Yonkers Statesman.

An English professional cricketer's yearly income is on the average \$750, which is less than the wages of the better class of workmen.

GREAT CYCLONES AND TORNA-DOES OF OTHER YEARS.

The appalling disaster which befell St. Louis and the surrounding towns together with the tornado which devastated sections of Iowa, Kansas and Texas a few days before, has again called attention to the death-dealing storms which at times visit the Mississippi River Valley.

There have been few disasters in recent years which have resulted in the loss of as many human lives and as much property as the storm that struck St. Louis. When the loss of life in the other storms of the previous ten days is considered in connection with the one at St. Louis, tornadoes seem more terrible than war.

There have been more people killed by the recent storms in the West than have met death while battling for Cuban freedom. It takes the Spanish army, the Cuban insurgents, and the latter's ally, Yellow Jack, about a month to kill as many people as were hurried to their death within a few minutes during the awful storm last Wednesday night.

The average man has a misconception of the difference between a cyclone and a tornado. A cyclone is a wind-storm which covers a vast area of territory. The wind at such time attains a velocity of from 39 to 80 miles an hour. These storms frequently cover several States, and, while they are often dangerous and destructive of

property, they lack the tremendous force and concentration which makes a tornado dread.

Unlike the cyclone, the tornado covers very little territory. It is the monster whirlwind, funnel-shaped and with a rotating motion, which sweeps along a narrow path a few rods in width, utterly wrecking everything it encounters. A tornado lasts but a minute at any one place, and what damage it does is done in less time than is required to tell it.

Tornadoes sometimes travel thirty or forty miles before spending their force, often leaving a track but a mile or so in length and only a few rods wide.

Winds are caused by what weather experts call unequal distribution of barometric pressure. The air from the places of high pressure rushes into the localities where pressure is low. In some way the cold currents from the north meet the warm air from the south, and a tornado is born. Tornadoes are almost invariably preceded by cyclonic storms, but a cyclone is not necessarily accompanied by a tornado.

Recent observations have destroyed some pet theories regarding tornadoes. The late Gen. H. A. Hazen, chief of the weather bureau, believed that it is necessary for the warm air to flow underneath the cold air in order to produce the conditions requisite for the funnel-shaped cloud. He attacked the



popular idea that the circular motion is a necessary feature of the tornado.

Prof. Hazen gave the following description of the formation of a typical Western tornado:

On a quiet but very hot afternoon there suddenly appears in the southwest horizon an ominous, greenish-black cloud; the sky is almost cloudless overhead, and there is a gentle south wind blowing towards the general storm, which almost invariably will be found to the northwest and about four hundred miles away. Occasionally light, fleecy cirrus clouds, also generally from the south, pass far above one's head.

Suddenly the black cloud draws near, preceded by a tremendous mass of dust; and a terrible roar likened to "the howling of a million mad bulls" or to "the passage of ten thousand trains of cars through a tunnel," is heard. This characteristic roar is usually heard at least fifteen minutes before the arrival of the tornado, and, in conjunction with other signs, gives ample warning of its approach.

The cause of this roar is not easy to determine. It is like a continuous roar of thunder. It is without doubt some manifestation of electricity, and it has been heard in a violent thunder storm. The wind now blows violently from a western point, but it is hardly proper to say that it shifts to the west, as the cause of the west wind has no connection with that of the previous current from the south. Almost immediately the tornado, often ushered in by a fearful pelting of hail, is upon us. On the south side the destruction extends oftentimes to 1,000 feet or even a quarter of a mile, while on the north side one may stand with impunity within 400 or 500 feet of the greatest destruction.

Where there are so many conflicting notions regarding cyclones some of them must of necessity be wrong.

be attributed the belief that tornadoes are more numerous.

Certainly more people learn of the destruction of a town by a storm or by any other cause now than ever before in the history of the world.

Tornadoes have long been a feature of level countries, whether prairie or timbered. Throughout Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan are what were known to the early settlers as "wind-falls." In the midst of an unbroken forest would be found a narrow swath where the trees had been blown down. This marked the course of a tornado that may have scared a few Indians and wild animals, but which did little damage, because there was nothing to be damaged.

The earliest tornado which visited civilized North America occurred in 1751. For two hours on the afternoon of May 2 in that year South Carolina entertained a tornado which did much damage and killed several people, but a full history of it cannot be obtained.

In the spring of 1840 a tornado visited Natchez, Miss., killing 217 people, wounding as many more and sinking a number of vessels in the river. The storm lasted exactly four minutes, and while awful in its character, had become ancient history with those who passed through it before residents of neighboring states knew that it had occurred.

Lightning may not strike twice in the same place. Some one has said that "it doesn't need to." The same observation would apply to a tornado, but two of them did strike Natchez. The second was two years later than the first, and was even more disastrous, the number of dead being between four and five hundred.

Since 1874 the figures regarding tornadoes are tolerably accurate, having been compiled by the Weather Review. These are the most important storm

Nov. 22, 1874: The town of Tuscon, Ala., was destroyed. Ten people were killed and 100 buildings destroyed; loss \$100,000.

May 9, 1875: A tornado in Chicago killed several people and destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

June 4, 1877: Mount Carmel, Ill., destroyed; 19 killed, 20 wounded; loss \$400,000.

July 7, 1877: Portauke, Wis., destroyed; 8 killed, many wounded; loss \$100,000.

June 1, 1878: A path 750 feet wide and a mile long mowed through Richmond, Mo. There were 13 killed, 70 wounded; loss \$100,000.

Aug. 9, 1878: A disastrous tornado in Wallingford, Conn. The loss of life amounted to 34 and twice as many wounded; loss \$200,000.

April 14, 1879: One man was killed and sixty buildings destroyed in Collinsville, Ill. This tornado struck a cemetery and levelled every tombstone.

April 15, 1879: Sixteen people were killed in Walterboro, S. C. During the storm many claimed to have seen balls of fire rolling along the ground.

April 18, 1880: Two killed and 30 injured in Fayetteville, Ark.

April 18, 1880: Every house in Marshfield, Mo., a town of 2,000 people, was destroyed or badly damaged; 65 were killed and 200 wounded.

April 18, 1880: Several people killed in Beloit, Wis. On the same day a similar storm struck Licking, Mo., and killed 3, wounding 15, and leaving 300 homeless.

April 21, 1880: Six people killed at Taylorville, Ill.

May 28, 1880: Fifteen people killed, four times as many wounded, in Savoy, Texas.

April 12, 1881: A tornado accompanied by hailstones of enormous size killed ten people in Hernando, Miss.

June 12, 1881: Tornado in De Kalb County, Mo., killed 5 and razed 89 buildings.

July 15, 1881: New Ulm, Minn., suffered; 11 killed; loss \$400,000.

Sept. 24, 1881: Nine killed in Quincy, Ill.

April 18, 1882: Brownsville, Mo., partially destroyed; 8 killed.

July 17, 1882: Disastrous storm in Grinnell, Ia.; 60 killed, 150 injured; 140 houses destroyed in three minutes; loss \$600,000.

April 22, 1882: Every house in Beatregard, Miss., torn down, and 29 people killed. Thirteen people were killed in the neighboring town of Weston the same day.

May 18, 1882: Sixteen people killed in Racine, Wis.

Aug. 21, 1883: Town of Rochester, Minn., destroyed and 26 people killed.

Feb. 19, 1884: Eleven people killed in Leeds, Ala.

Aug. 3, 1885: Six people killed in Camden, N. J., by a storm which destroyed property worth \$500,000.

April 14, 1886: Seventy-four people killed in St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn.; loss \$400,000.

April 21, 1887: Twenty killed and over 200 injured in Prescott, Kan.

April 22, 1887: Twenty killed and over 500 wounded in Johnson County, Ark.

Feb. 19, 1888: Mount Vernon, Ill., 18 killed, 54 wounded; loss \$400,000.

Jan. 9, 1889: East Reading, Pa., 49 people killed by a storm which destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

Jan. 12, 1890: One hundred houses razed and three people killed in St. Louis, Mo.

March 27, 1890: Awful storm in Louisville, Ky. There were seventy-six killed, 200 injured and \$2,250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

July 7, 1890: Nine people killed in Fargo, N. Dak.

April 1, 1892: Thirty-four people killed in several small towns in Kansas, Towanda and Augusta suffering most.

May 28, 1892: Twenty-eight people killed in Wellington, Kan. Loss, \$500,000.

June 15, 1892: Sixty people killed in southern Minnesota.

April 12, 1893: Seventeen people killed in Robinsonville, Miss.

April 26, 1893: More than 100 people killed by a series of tornadoes in Oklahoma.

April 30, 1893: Thirty people killed in Cisco, Texas.

June 21, 1893: Storm near Topeka, Kan., resulted in the loss of fourteen lives.

July 6, 1893: Storm visited Pomeroy, Iowa, and neighboring villages, killing more than 100 people.

Sept. 21, 1893: Over seventy-five people killed in a general storm in Minnesota and Iowa.

May 3, 1895: Twenty people killed in and near Sioux City, Iowa.

God's Work.

The ministry should choose the minister. One should not enter the ministry unless, before God, he feels that he can do nothing else.—Rev. W. H. Geistweit.

SOME OF THE BIGGEST.

A 46 3-4 Burman ruby, the largest ever cut, was sold in London the other day for \$40,000.

Henry Schacht of Johnson county, Neb., sold the other day a pet pig weighing 839 pounds.

A steel plate 76 feet 3 inches long, and 5 feet wide has just been made by a Stockton (England) company.

You know the dome of St. Peter's church in Rome is upheld by four piers of irregular shape. Well, each of those piers is as big in floor area as an average church in New York.

Piles from 100 to 105 feet long are used by the Tacoma Land company. They are cut from Washington fir, which has furnished piles 120 feet long and two feet square at the butt.

Christ never sent anyone to anybody else who came to him for help.

1017 PIERCE ST., OMAHA, NEB. C. Hosmer, Agt., Red Cloud, Neb.

Red Cloud, Nebraska. LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Oldest Established Firm in Washington, D. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Go, Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.